LIBRARY COPY

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES
AND ITS POSSESSIONS

THIS VOLUME
is the
property
of the
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Volume IV — Number 3

THIRD QUARTERLY BULLETIN, 1933

Issued by the
Division of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1933

ADVISORY

COMMITTEE ON UNIFORM CRIME RECORDS

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

(II)

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Division of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

Volume 4 October 1933 Number 3

CONTENTS

Classification of offenses.
Extent of reporting area.
Monthly returns:
Offenses known to the police—cities divided according to population.
Daily average, offenses known to the police, 1933.
Daily average, offenses known to the police, 1931–33.
Offenses known to the police—cities divided according to location.
Data compiled from fingerprint cards, 1933:
Sex distribution of persons arrested.
Age distribution of persons arrested.
Race distribution of persons arrested.
Percentage with previous fingerprint records.
Number with records showing previous convictions.

Classification of Offenses

The term "offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as Part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Criminal homicide, including (a) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (b) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny—theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed.

"Offenses known to the police" include, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the police departments of contributing cities and not merely arrests or cleared cases.

In order to indicate more clearly the types of offenses included in each group, there follows a brief definition of each classification.

1. *Criminal homicide.*—(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter—includes all felonious homicides except those caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, justifiable homicides, suicides, or accidental deaths. (*b*) Manslaughter by negligence—includes only those cases in which death is caused by culpable negligence which is so clearly evident that if the person responsible for the death were apprehended he would be prosecuted for manslaughter.

2. *Rape.*—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape, assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery.*—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as highway robbery, stick-ups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault.*—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, poisoning, scalding, or by use of acids; mayhem, maiming. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering.*—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safe-cracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or theft. Includes attempted burglary and assault to commit a burglary. Burglary followed by a larceny is entered here and is not counted again under larceny.

6. *Larceny—theft (except auto theft).*—(a) Fifty dollars and over in value. (b) Under $50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, shoplifting, or any stealing of property or thing of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con-games," forgery, passing worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft.*—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called "joy-riding" thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the Division of Investigation does not vouch for its accuracy. It is given out as current information, which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

Extent of Reporting Area

In the table which follows, there is shown the number of cities in each population group which contributed one or more monthly crime reports during the first 9 months of 1933. The population figures employed for cities with a population in excess of 10,000 are estimates of the Bureau of Census as of July 1, 1932. Similar estimates are not available for cities with a population less than 10,000, and for them the 1930 census figures have been used.

Crime reports for one or more of the first 9 months of 1933 have been received from the police departments in 1,638 cities, representing an aggregate population of 62,041,342. The number of cities contributing reports to the Division of Investigation during this period is 92 greater than the number of contributors for the corresponding period of 1932. Eighty-five percent of the cities with a population in excess of 10,000 submit uniform crime reports, and it will be observed that of the 94 cities with a population in excess of 100,000, only 2 do not contribute uniform crime reports, namely, Atlanta, Ga., and Reading, Pa. A monthly report for September has been received from the New York City Police Department, and it accordingly has been included in the reporting area.

Population group	Total number of cities or towns	Cities filing returns		Total population	Population represented in returns	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total	963	840	85	60,813,881	57,466,395	94
A. Cities over 250,000	37	36	97	29,955,600	29,672,100	99
B. Cities 100,000 to 250,000	57	56	98	7,908,112	7,795,212	99
C. Cities 50,000 to 100,000	105	94	90	7,092,407	6,429,175	91
D. Cities 25,000 to 50,000	192	171	89	6,695,136	6,001,913	90
E. Cities 10,000 to 25,000	592	483	82	9,162,626	7,566,995	83

NOTE.—The above table does not include 798 cities and rural townships aggregating a total population of 4,874,947. The cities included in this figure are those of less than 10,000 population filing returns, whereas the rural townships are of varying population groups.

MONTHLY RETURNS

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Population

In table 1 there is presented the number of offenses reported during the first 9 months of 1933 by the police departments in 1,274 cities throughout the United States with an aggregate population of 49,505,611. The number of offenses and crime rates are also shown for these cities, subdivided according to size.

There appears a general tendency for the crime rates to vary with the size of the cities. To this general tendency, there are certain exceptions. The figures for murder and nonnegligent manslaughter and manslaughter by negligence are higher for cities with population less than 10,000 than for certain groups of larger cities. For the offense of rape, the rate for cities having less than 10,000 inhabitants is higher than for any other group, and for cities with a population between 10,000 and 25,000 it is higher than the figures for cities ranging in population from 25,000 to 100,000. The rate for robbery for cities with a population between 50,000 and 100,000 is slightly higher than for cities having a population between 100,000 and 250,000. Cities with a population between 50,000 and 100,000 have the highest proportion of offenses of aggravated assault; and for the offenses of burglary—breaking or entering, and larceny—theft, cities with a population between 100,000 and 250,000 have higher rates than cities with a population in excess of 250,000.

The amount of variance in the crime rates for cities of different sizes differs with the offense. The highest figures for robbery and auto theft are more than four times as great as the lowest ones reported for those offenses. For the offenses of manslaughter by negligence and aggravated assault, the highest rates are more than twice as great as the lowest figures. Less variation is found in the rates for murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, burglary—breaking or entering and larceny—theft. For those offenses, the highest rates are slightly less than twice as great as the lowest ones. The smallest amount of variation in crime rates for cities divided according to size occurs in the figures for rape.

It is probable that major larcenies are more nearly reported with complete uniformity than are minor offenses of larceny. Accordingly a separate tabulation was made for cities with population in excess of 100,000 which reported separate figures for offenses of larceny—theft where the value of the goods stolen was greater than $50 and those in which the value of the material was less than $50.

Population group	Larceny—theft	
	$50 and over in value	Under $50 in value
28 cities over 250,000; total population, 19,109,700:		
Number of offenses known	15,901	94,154
Rate per 100,000	82.9	491.2
50 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,070,512:		
Number of offenses known	5,275	40,494
Rate per 100,000	74.6	572.7

The above compilation shows that the rate for major larcenies reported by cities with population in excess of 250,000 is 11.1 percent higher than that reported by cities with population between 100,000 and 250,000. On the other hand, the rate for minor larcenies is 16.6 percent greater for the smaller cities than for those with population in excess of 250,000.

TABLE 1.—*Offenses known to the police, January to September, inclusive, 1933; number and rates per 100,000 by population groups*

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
35 cities over 250,000; total population, 22,454,000:								
Number of offenses known	1,490	[1] 974	1,172	25,764	9,039	71,525	[2] 127,709	70,661
Rate per 100,000	6.6	4.5	5.2	114.7	40.3	318.5	576.5	314.7
82 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,302,512:								
Number of offenses known	363	181	305	3,791	3,505	24,499	47,042	19,234
Rate per 100,000	5.0	2.5	4.2	51.9	48.0	335.5	644.2	263.4
80 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 5,440,453:								
Number of offenses known	242	120	215	3,035	2,847	14,788	34,520	10,827
Rate per 100,000	4.4	2.2	4.0	55.8	52.3	271.3	634.5	199.0
141 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 4,997,713:								
Number of offenses known	197	92	196	1,920	1,504	11,879	26,175	7,280
Rate per 100,000	3.9	1.8	3.9	38.4	30.1	237.7	523.7	145.7
371 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 5,833,950:								
Number of offenses known	200	107	245	1,855	1,580	10,902	24,394	6,359
Rate per 100,000	3.4	1.8	4.2	31.8	27.1	187.9	418.1	109.0
595 cities under 10,000; total population, 3,476,983:								
Number of offenses known	122	81	191	901	682	6,365	11,645	2,577
Rate per 100,000	3.5	2.3	5.5	25.9	19.6	183.1	334.9	74.1
Total, 1,274 cities; total population, 49,505,611:								
Number of offenses known	2,614	[3] 1,555	2,324	37,266	19,157	139,088	[4] 271,485	116,938
Rate per 100,000	5.3	3.2	4.7	75.3	38.7	282.8	551.7	236.2

[1] The number of offenses and rate for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports of 34 cities with a total population of 21,069,000.

[2] The number of offenses and rate for larceny—theft are based on reports of 36 cities with a total population of 22,153,100.

[3] The number of offenses and rate for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports of 1,273 cities with a total population of 48,120,611.

[4] The number of offenses and rate for larceny—theft are based on reports of 1,273 cities with a total population of 49,204,711.

Daily Average, Offenses Known to the Police, January to September, Inclusive, 1933

The daily average number of offenses as reported by the police departments in 1,274 cities with a population of 49,505,611 is shown in table 2. Examination of the tabulation reveals that the number of offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter and aggravated assault was greater in the third quarter than in preceding portions of the year. The monthly averages for those offenses are showing a variation similar to that which occurred in 1932. The averages for robbery and burglary—breaking or entering show a low point in the

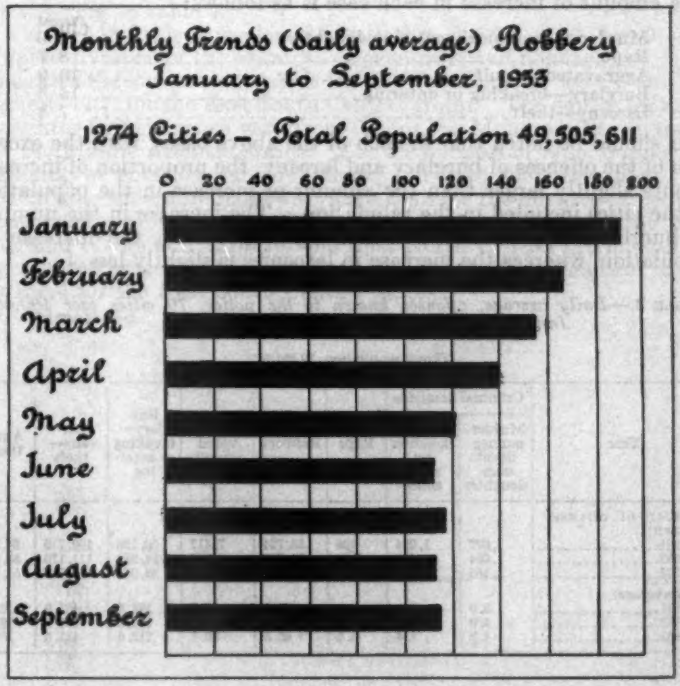
third quarter. This trend was likewise evidenced by the robbery figures for 1932.

The averages for the remaining offenses fluctuate in an irregular manner.

TABLE 2.—*Daily average, offenses known to the police, January to September, inclusive, 1933; 1,274 miscellaneous cities*

[Total population, 49,505,611]

Month	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January	9.2	6.5	7.8	191.9	61.0	571.1	1,016.3	477.5
February	8.8	5.5	7.1	165.9	62.5	519.2	958.9	412.3
March	9.2	5.2	8.7	155.6	63.0	540.1	989.3	462.5
April	9.8	5.5	8.1	139.8	67.2	539.4	1,036.1	459.0
May	9.0	5.6	8.2	120.3	73.2	501.0	987.5	408.5
June	9.4	5.3	10.0	112.6	74.6	458.6	958.7	388.3
July	10.1	5.4	8.2	117.5	79.3	490.8	972.6	412.8
August	10.3	6.3	10.3	112.0	76.1	499.4	1,007.4	400.4
September	10.4	6.1	8.1	114.6	77.5	494.1	1,026.4	430.6
January to September	9.6	5.7	8.5	136.5	70.2	512.7	994.8	428.3



Daily Average, Offenses Known to the Police, 1931–33

In table 3, there is shown the number of offenses reported during the first 9 months of the years 1931, 1932, and 1933 by the police departments in 70 cities with population in excess of 100,000. The data are also presented in the form of daily averages. Examination of the table discloses that there has been a decrease in the number of offenses of manslaughter by negligence reported from 1,024 in 1931 to 940 in 1933, a decrease of 8.2 percent. However, the figure for 1933 is larger than that for 1932. For the offenses of auto theft and robbery, the table shows yearly decreases. For the offense of auto theft, the decrease is from 64,381 in 1931 to 51,845 in 1933, a substantial decrease amounting to 19.5 percent. The decrease in the number of robberies was not so large, being 7.5 percent.

The total population of the 70 cities included in table 3 is 18,716,038, according to the 1930 census. The population for this same group of cities was estimated to be 20,294,502, as of July 1, 1932. This represents an increase of 8.4 percent. This increase in population should be taken into consideration when interpreting the figures in the following table, since it contains the number of offenses reported by the 70 cities during the 3 years without reference to changes in population.

The compilation for the 3-year period shows that the number of offenses reported for several offenses was greater in 1933 than in 1931. The amount of increase in each case is as follows:

	Percent
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	10.0
Rape	8.7
Aggravated assault	10.9
Burglary—breaking or entering	15.8
Larceny—theft	7.4

It should be noted that in each of the above cases, with the exception of the offenses of burglary and larceny, the proportion of increase is only slightly larger than the amount of increase in the population of the cities included in the tabulation. The increase in the number of burglaries reported is substantially larger than the increase in population, whereas the increase in larcenies is slightly less.

TABLE 3.—*Daily average, offenses known to the police, 70 cities over 100,000, January to September, inclusive, 1931–33*

[Total population, 20,294,502]

Year	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Number of offenses known:								
1931	1,077	1,024	908	13,724	7,417	50,128	100,719	64,381
1932	1,094	787	904	12,782	6,587	54,930	111,176	54,033
1933	1,185	940	987	12,693	8,227	58,044	117,787	51,845
Daily average:								
1931	3.9	3.8	3.3	50.3	27.2	183.6	401.9	235.8
1932	4.0	2.9	3.5	46.6	24.0	200.5	406.8	197.2
1933	4.3	3.4	3.6	46.5	30.1	212.6	431.5	189.9

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Location

In table 5 there are presented crime rates for individual States and rates for the States grouped into 9 geographic divisions. There are obviously several factors which affect, to some degree, the comparability of the rates for States. One of these is the variation in the size and the composition of the population represented by the reports. For instance, the rates for Alabama, Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Nevada, South Carolina, and Wyoming are based on reports from a very small number of cities, ranging from 1 to 3. The rates for several other States are based on a number of reports almost as small. It is apparent that in such instances the rates published for those States are not necessarily the true rates, but may be higher or lower than the rates would be if they were based on reports from all communities in each State. The same is true to some extent of the rates for all States, but serious variance from the true rate becomes less probable as the number of reporting units in the State approaches the maximum.

Another factor which bears on the comparability of rates is the proportion of reports from large cities which has been used in the calculation of the rates, since examination of table 1 disclosed a general tendency for the larger cities to have higher crime rates than the smaller communities. It is possible to determine the number of cities of each of six population groups, the reports of which have been used in calculating the crime rate for a State or a geographic division by referring to table 4.

Table 5 reveals considerable variation in the rates for 9 geographic divisions of the country. For murder and nonnegligent manslaughter the lowest rate, 1.3, is for the New England States, and the highest, 17.7, for the East South Central group. The figures for manslaughter by negligence vary from 0.3 for the Mountain States to 6.3 for the Middle Atlantic States. For the offenses of rape, burglary—breaking or entering, larceny—theft, and auto theft the rates vary within a considerably narrower range than for the offenses previously mentioned. However, the figures for robbery are 19.1 for the New England States and 121.8 for the East North Central group, and for aggravated assault they range from 14.3 for the New England States to 155.4 for the East South Central States.

12372—33——2

TABLE 4.—*Number of cities in each State included in the tabulation of uniform crime reports, January to September, inclusive, 1933*

Division and State	Population						Total
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000	
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England: 142 cities; total population, 5,312,255	2	12	10	24	43	51	142
Middle Atlantic: 324 cities; total population, 10,235,261	6	7	19	27	111	154	324
East North Central: 338 cities; total population, 15,069,507	9	9	21	45	95	159	338
West North Central: 127 cities; total population, 4,291,826	4	5	5	8	40	65	127
South Atlantic: 84 cities; total population, 3,734,663 [1]	2	6	10	13	19	34	84
East South Central: 28 cities; total population, 1,644,736	3	3	2	2	8	10	28
West South Central: 63 cities; total population, 3,017,766	3	5	5	9	16	25	63
Mountain: 41 cities; total population, 923,375	1	1	2	4	5	28	41
Pacific: 127 cities; total population, 5,276,225	5	4	8	9	34	69	127
New England:							
Maine			1	1	5	8	15
New Hampshire			1	1	4	2	8
Vermont				1	1	6	8
Massachusetts	1	8	6	11	28	23	77
Rhode Island	1		1	4	1	4	11
Connecticut		4	1	6	4	8	23
Middle Atlantic:							
New York	2	4	6	10	38	63	123
New Jersey	2	1	4	9	25	54	95
Pennsylvania	2	2	9	8	48	37	106
East North Central:							
Ohio	5	3	4	14	28	42	96
Indiana	1	3	2	7	11	7	31
Illinois	1	1	5	10	22	26	65
Michigan	1	2	7	7	21	72	110
Wisconsin	1		3	7	13	12	36
West North Central:							
Minnesota	2	1			7	22	32
Iowa		1	3	4	6	8	22
Missouri	2		2	2	7	10	23
North Dakota				1	3	4	8
South Dakota				1	4	2	7
Nebraska		1			4	7	12
Kansas		2			9	12	23
South Atlantic:							
Delaware		1				1	2
Maryland	1			2	1		4
Virginia		2	1	4	5	8	20
West Virginia			2	1	2	5	10
North Carolina			4	2	5	2	13
South Carolina			1				1
Georgia			2	1	4	6	13
Florida		3		3	2	12	20
East South Central:							
Kentucky	1		1	2	3	6	13
Tennessee	1	3				3	7
Alabama	1		1			1	3
Mississippi					5		5
West South Central:							
Arkansas			1	1	2	1	5
Louisiana	1		1	1	2	3	8
Oklahoma		2		2	6	11	21
Texas	2	3	3	5	6	10	29
Mountain:							
Montana				1		4	5
Idaho						3	3
Wyoming						2	2
Colorado	1		1	1	4	9	16
New Mexico				1		1	2
Arizona			1			3	4
Utah		1		1		5	7
Nevada					1	1	2
Pacific:							
Washington	1	2		2	7	4	16
Oregon	1			1	4	7	13
California	3	2	6	6	23	58	98

[1] Includes District of Columbia.

TABLE 5.—*Rate per 100,000, offenses known to the police, January to September, inclusive, 1933*

Division and State	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION								
New England	1.3	2.0	4.3	19.1	14.3	215.0	408.4	188.4
Middle Atlantic	3.3	6.3	4.1	30.6	32.0	163.0	236.7	114.7
East North Central [1]	4.6	1.9	5.2	121.8	33.2	279.3	386.7	260.2
West North Central	5.5	2.2	3.3	76.2	17.3	253.4	333.8	260.1
South Atlantic [2]	10.5	3.8	5.6	65.4	115.6	338.5	676.7	249.2
East South Central	17.7	5.0	2.9	94.6	155.4	404.3	494.1	234.1
West South Central	11.8	3.2	4.4	71.3	49.4	406.7	862.1	310.5
Mountain	5.5	.3	4.8	79.2	14.4	490.1	811.5	294.9
Pacific [3]	3.4	2.8	6.2	87.6	16.8	431.5	936.2	338.0
New England:								
Maine	1.7	2.5	2.5	13.8	23.0	184.2	200.9	122.2
New Hampshire	.5	0	4.4	6.6	3.8	112.0	207.6	60.1
Vermont	0	0	1.3	2.5	8.8	41.4	145.6	42.7
Massachusetts	1.5	2.3	5.4	23.1	14.9	223.8	393.3	228.0
Rhode Island	1.0	1.4	.2	6.6	14.5	184.3	528.8	91.2
Connecticut	1.2	1.5	3.3	17.0	12.2	240.6	480.8	150.2
Middle Atlantic:								
New York	1.6	2.0	4.1	13.1	22.6	146.0	209.9	96.0
New Jersey	4.7	10.0	4.6	41.7	56.0	275.3	319.9	154.4
Pennsylvania	3.8	7.5	3.8	37.5	27.7	124.3	156.1	109.7
East North Central:								
Ohio [4]	5.4	2.0	3.8	72.3	32.2	248.9	632.2	191.6
Indiana	3.3	1.6	5.2	69.0	47.6	308.1	678.1	349.2
Illinois	6.8	2.4	3.8	259.3	45.3	309.5	422.0	478.5
Michigan	2.5	1.6	9.8	51.8	23.5	193.5	792.5	151.4
Wisconsin	1.1	.1	2.4	13.8	4.3	137.9	433.2	101.5
West North Central:								
Minnesota	1.8	.4	1.4	65.5	10.0	287.8	316.7	342.4
Iowa	1.9	.3	1.9	55.7	10.6	256.6	531.5	217.8
Missouri	9.9	4.8	5.2	96.8	23.7	214.6	631.3	230.1
North Dakota	1.0	2.0	3.0	24.7	2.0	118.8	304.8	109.9
South Dakota	0	0	5.4	67.1	1.1	217.5	463.1	174.2
Nebraska	3.9	.3	1.0	48.6	27.7	188.7	526.7	461.4
Kansas	6.9	1.8	3.9	92.7	21.1	350.7	784.1	227.2
South Atlantic:								
Delaware	7.3	1.8	10.1	33.0	50.4	273.1	436.2	151.2
Maryland	4.3	.9	7.5	44.1	4.3	206.5	332.3	230.4
Virginia	11.5	5.2	8.5	51.7	146.1	356.0	875.0	186.7
West Virginia	4.7	1.3	4.7	52.8	41.2	232.1	468.1	194.4
North Carolina	16.4	11.0	5.4	47.9	411.8	347.0	604.8	275.6
South Carolina	4.8	.0	3.2	181.5	86.7	36.9	1,530.6	40.2
Georgia	14.9	2.8	2.8	34.0	65.6	281.6	1,150.9	155.0
Florida	13.7	4.1	2.3	73.5	167.3	500.3	830.1	229.2
East South Central:								
Kentucky	14.5	2.6	4.3	104.4	155.4	388.7	676.9	211.8
Tennessee	17.1	4.9	2.4	106.5	186.9	403.2	460.8	225.0
Alabama	23.7	9.9	2.0	73.2	105.1	497.6	325.8	325.2
Mississippi	9.0	1.3	2.6	21.7	111.3	110.0	282.6	55.0
West South Central:								
Arkansas	17.0	7.7	1.3	132.7	42.1	368.2	859.5	421.8
Louisiana	10.0	.8	2.8	42.0	34.9	218.4	309.8	176.7
Oklahoma	8.1	.9	2.6	100.6	35.2	432.7	868.7	210.1
Texas	13.3	4.6	6.0	66.4	60.8	481.6	1,050.4	397.4
Mountain:								
Montana	1.5	0	3.1	6.1	1.5	60.0	904.3	223.8
Idaho	0	0	11.1	37.0	18.5	166.4	473.4	109.6
Wyoming	5.8	0	11.7	17.5	11.7	87.5	350.0	17.5
Colorado	4.9	.2	5.3	106.1	11.3	584.4	794.2	274.2
New Mexico	3.0	0	0	32.7	3.0	431.7	729.4	157.6
Arizona	16.8	2.8	11.2	86.4	44.9	534.8	1,281.1	596.5
Utah	3.7	0	1.9	38.1	3.9	472.0	635.0	323.6
Nevada	19.9	0	0	67.6	79.5	544.4	1,565.7	306.0
Pacific:								
Washington	2.6	0.5	2.0	95.6	12.3	525.4	1,111.4	368.4
Oregon	1.1	1.6	2.5	100.6	9.4	571.3	1,043.1	214.9
California [5]	3.8	3.7	7.5	84.7	18.6	397.4	889.3	345.2

[1] The rate for larceny—theft is based on reports of 337 cities with a total population of 14,768,607.
[2] Includes report of District of Columbia.
[3] The rate for manslaughter by negligence is based on reports of 129 cities with a total population of 3,891,225.
[4] The rate for larceny—theft is based on reports of 95 cities with a total population of 3,923,072.
[5] The rate for manslaughter by negligence is based on reports of 97 cities with a total population of 2,642,345.

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS

The data in the tables which follow should be distinguished carefully from the data compiled from uniform crime reports. It should be noted that the tabulation of data from fingerprint records does not include all persons arrested, since there are individuals arrested for whom no fingerprint records are forwarded to Washington. Furthermore, the number of persons arrested should not be treated as equivalent to the number of offenses known to have been committed, since one person may have committed several offenses, while, on the other hand, several persons may have been involved in the joint commission of a single offense.

During the first 9 months of 1933 the Division of Investigation examined the arrest records of 240,871 individuals whose fingerprint cards were received from local law enforcement officials throughout the country. There was quite a large number of extremely youthful individuals included in the total, 774 who were under 15 years of age and 925 aged 15. The following tabulation shows that many of them were charged with serious offenses.

Offense charged	Under 15	Age 15
Criminal homicide	4	18
Robbery	15	31
Burglary—breaking or entering	249	252
Larceny—theft	221	227
Auto theft	30	61

There were 12,418 individuals 19 years of age and 12,040 persons aged 22 who were arrested during the 9-month period. The number of those arrested who were 19 years old was greater than the number for any other single age group, and the following serious offenses were among those with which they were most frequently charged:

Larceny—theft	2,102
Burglary—breaking or entering	1,917
Robbery	967
Auto theft	850
Assault	503
Rape	215
Criminal homicide	129

Similarly large proportions of youthful offenders of other ages were charged with those offenses.

One of five persons arrested was under 21 years of age and an additional one was between 21 and 24 years of age. The third of each five arrested and fingerprinted was aged between 25 and 29 years. In other words three of each five arrested were under 30 years of age.

For the first 9 months of this year the daily average number of persons arrested and fingerprinted for certain serious offenses was as follows:

	Daily average
Criminal homicide	16.6
Rape	11.6
Robbery	46.1
Assault	64.1
Burglary—breaking or entering	88.3
Larceny—theft	123.5
Auto theft	29.5

Of the total of 240,871 arrest records examined, 17,315 (7.2 percent) were those of females. The following charges are those on which they were most frequently arrested:

Disorderly conduct, drunkenness, and vagrancy	3,284
Larceny—theft	2,781
Suspicion	2,394
Sex offenses	2,186
Assault	1,470

Negroes constituted 23.7 percent of the total whose arrest records were examined. However, the percentage of negroes arrested in the following instances was considerably higher:

Criminal homicide	33.2
Assault	40.6
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	34.0
Gambling	44.7

Expressed in terms of the number per 100,000 of the general population, the proportion of whites and negroes arrested for certain offenses is as follows:

Number per 100,000 of the general population

[Exclusive of those under 15 years of age]

Offense charged	Whites	Negroes
All offenses	231.4	711.4
Criminal homicide	3.8	13.7
Assault	13.0	88.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	3.8	19.9

Thirty-five percent of the 240,871 individuals whose arrest records were examined during the first 9 months of this year had previous fingerprint records on file in the Division of Investigation. This means that in 84,776 cases the individuals had been previously arrested and fingerprinted and copies of the prints had been forwarded to Washington. It does not mean, however, that the individuals had been previously convicted of the same offense or of any other crime. On the other hand, many of the individuals of whom the Division had no previous fingerprint record had no doubt been previously arrested. This fact is frequently noted on fingerprint cards received. The percentage having previous criminal records varies from 58.6 for those charged with violation of narcotic drug laws to 19.2 for those arrested on a charge of criminal homicide. It is possible to determine for each individual offense the number with previous criminal records by referring to table 8.

TABLE 6.—*Distribution of arrests, Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1933*

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Criminal homicide	4,537	4,106	431	1.88	1.84	2.49
Rape	3,175	3,175	0	1.32	1.42	0
Robbery	12,596	12,047	549	5.23	5.39	3.17
Assault	17,496	16,026	1,470	7.26	7.17	8.49
Burglary—breaking or entering	24,115	23,656	459	10.01	10.58	2.65
Larceny—theft	33,711	30,930	2,781	14.00	13.84	16.06
Auto theft	8,058	7,947	111	3.35	3.56	.64
Forgery and counterfeiting	3,480	3,182	298	1.44	1.42	1.72
Embezzlement and fraud	7,957	7,439	518	3.30	3.33	2.99
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	4,691	4,540	151	1.95	2.03	.87
Sex offenses (except rape)	5,321	3,135	2,186	2.21	1.40	12.63
Offenses against family and children	2,930	2,774	156	1.22	1.24	.90
Narcotic drug laws	2,472	2,221	251	1.03	.99	1.45
Driving while intoxicated	3,881	3,794	87	1.61	1.70	.50
Liquor laws	5,911	5,349	562	2.46	2.39	3.25
Disorderly conduct, drunkenness, and vagrancy	40,928	37,644	3,284	16.99	16.84	18.97
Gambling	2,192	2,141	51	.91	.96	.29
Traffic and motor vehicle laws	2,851	2,802	49	1.18	1.25	.28
Suspicion and investigation	34,431	32,037	2,394	14.29	14.33	13.83
Not stated	3,187	2,953	234	1.32	1.32	1.35
All other offenses	16,951	15,658	1,293	7.04	7.00	7.47
Total	240,871	223,556	17,315	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE 7.—*Arrests by age groups, Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1933*

Offense charged	Age											
	Not known	Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Criminal homicide	11	4	18	40	71	87	129	121	147	203	196	195
Rape	1	3	10	45	101	185	215	209	190	201	162	133
Robbery	8	15	31	184	471	755	967	925	824	908	836	746
Assault	24	9	15	128	211	376	503	542	640	678	773	773
Burglary—breaking or entering	34	249	252	1,146	1,826	2,065	1,917	1,534	1,407	1,372	1,264	1,045
Larceny—theft	51	221	227	869	1,614	2,087	2,102	1,756	1,764	1,773	1,579	1,431
Auto theft	12	39	61	414	690	922	850	624	538	466	453	328
Forgery and counterfeiting	4	3	1	19	46	91	113	125	136	133	134	145
Embezzlement and fraud	8	5	2	12	39	82	138	138	213	214	241	240
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	9	5	9	48	98	161	220	179	218	249	226	225
Sex offenses (except rape)	5	1	7	33	77	141	216	175	246	260	327	276
Offenses against family and children	8	6	10	18	23	26	38	59	61	97	107	127
Narcotic drug laws				1	8	22	28	41	49	81	73	71
Driving while intoxicated	6			6	12	28	63	71	104	123	141	144
Liquor laws	14	3	2	14	51	97	140	161	207	241	263	271
Disorderly conduct, drunkenness, and vagrancy	243	33	49	330	716	1,508	1,853	1,629	1,789	1,899	1,878	1,803
Gambling	5	2	6	4	13	41	48	42	57	86	61	78
Traffic and motor vehicle laws	1		3	7	46	90	128	133	186	209	196	182
Suspicion and investigation	62	94	111	351	833	1,479	1,771	1,474	1,718	1,871	1,767	1,591
Not stated	13	11	15	43	88	108	130	129	163	146	165	144
All other offenses	20	71	98	303	527	797	869	763	810	833	901	752
Total	545	774	925	4,012	7,561	11,148	12,418	10,821	11,469	12,040	11,646	10,670

TABLE 7.—*Arrests by age groups, Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1933*—Continued

Offense charged	Age						Total all ages
	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50 and over	
Criminal homicide	936	752	558	421	307	341	4,337
Rape	571	366	261	182	128	221	3,175
Robbery	2,803	1,593	778	402	201	149	12,598
Assault	3,560	2,839	2,281	1,598	1,135	1,414	17,498
Burglary—breaking or entering	4,100	2,565	1,511	893	464	471	24,115
Larceny—theft	5,793	4,290	3,208	2,053	1,315	1,578	33,713
Auto theft	1,298	696	353	162	81	71	5,068
Forgery and counterfeiting	683	597	501	323	210	216	2,480
Embezzlement and fraud	1,443	1,476	1,365	952	602	787	7,957
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc	976	682	581	331	217	257	4,601
Sex offenses (except rape)	1,130	790	607	348	244	438	5,321
Offenses against family and children	525	582	500	363	197	194	2,930
Narcotic drug laws	458	511	414	308	190	217	2,472
Driving while intoxicated	729	707	590	484	306	367	3,881
Liquor laws	1,245	971	756	558	412	505	5,011
Disorderly conduct, drunkenness, and vagrancy	7,436	5,981	4,665	3,372	2,386	3,381	40,928
Gambling	425	399	335	236	179	174	2,192
Traffic and motor vehicle laws	664	413	278	148	102	96	2,851
Suspicion and investigation	6,746	5,007	3,585	2,432	1,584	1,865	34,431
Not stated	658	481	367	225	151	160	3,187
All other offenses	2,950	2,291	1,748	1,274	885	1,175	16,961
Total	45,129	34,069	25,242	17,075	11,276	14,067	240,871

TABLE 8.—*Distribution of arrests according to race and previous record, Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1933*

Offense charged	Race				Previous record	
	Not known	White	Black	All others	Yes	No
Criminal homicide	0	2,943	1,506	88	870	3,667
Rape	0	2,487	594	94	732	2,443
Robbery	0	9,713	2,679	204	5,252	7,344
Assault	0	10,052	7,105	339	4,839	12,657
Burglary—breaking or entering	0	13,288	5,533	294	8,745	15,370
Larceny—theft	1	24,187	8,942	581	12,063	21,648
Auto theft	0	6,907	1,077	74	2,735	5,309
Forgery and counterfeiting	0	3,132	287	41	1,407	2,073
Embezzlement and fraud	1	6,966	904	84	3,452	4,505
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc	0	2,957	1,507	137	1,361	3,330
Sex offenses (except rape)	0	4,174	1,084	63	1,392	3,929
Offenses against family and children	0	2,003	276	51	705	2,225
Narcotic drug laws	0	1,730	315	527	1,449	1,023
Driving while intoxicated	0	3,522	257	102	807	3,074
Liquor laws	2	4,534	1,323	52	1,418	4,493
Disorderly conduct, drunkenness, and vagrancy	5	31,162	8,984	777	16,423	24,505
Gambling	0	1,071	980	141	562	1,630
Traffic and motor vehicle laws	0	2,028	754	69	811	2,040
Suspicion and investigation	0	24,765	9,224	442	13,524	20,907
Not stated	1	2,631	508	52	1,223	1,964
All other offenses	1	13,293	3,382	275	4,986	11,985
Total	11	179,167	57,206	4,487	84,776	156,095

TABLE 9.—*Percentage with previous records; arrests, Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1933*

Offense charged	Percent	Offense charged	Percent
Narcotic drug laws	58.6	Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	29.0
Embezzlement and fraud	43.4	Traffic and motor vehicle laws	28.4
Robbery	41.7	Assault	27.7
Forgery and counterfeiting	40.4	Sex offenses (except rape)	26.2
Disorderly conduct, drunkenness, and vagrancy	40.1	Gambling	25.6
Suspicion and investigation	39.3	Offenses against family and children	24.1
Burglary—breaking or entering	36.3	Liquor laws	24.0
Larceny—theft	35.8	Rape	22.1
Auto theft	34.2	Driving while intoxicated	20.8
All other offenses	29.4	Criminal homicide	19.2

During September 1933, the Division of Investigation examined 27,429 arrest records as indicated by the fingerprint cards received from law-enforcement officials throughout the country. Of the total, 9,818 already had fingerprint cards on file in the Division of Investigation. Of the latter number, the records of 6,576 (67%) indicated that the individuals concerned had previously been convicted of some offense. The convictions for the more serious offenses are: Criminal homicide, 64; rape, 60; robbery, 421; assault, 378; burglary—breaking or entering, 1,073; larceny—theft, 1,431; auto theft, 309; forgery and counterfeiting, 239; embezzlement and fraud, 259; weapons (carrying, possessing, etc.), 94; and narcotic drug laws, 166.

The total of 4,494 convictions for serious offenses listed above constitutes 68 percent of the total number of convictions which were disclosed by the fingerprint cards. Of the 64 individuals who had previously been convicted of criminal homicide, 1 was arrested and charged during September with criminal homicide, 2 with robbery, 5 with assault, 5 with burglary, and 7 with larceny—theft. Similarly, over one half of those previously convicted of rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, or auto theft were arrested during September on some one of the same group of serious charges. In other words, although they were not necessarily charged with the same type of offense as that of which they had been previously convicted, a large portion of the individuals whose fingerprint records showed that they had been previously incarcerated for serious offenses was arrested during September on charges which are generally considered as being among the more serious offenses against the person or against property.

The tendency for individuals who have previously been convicted of serious crimes to continue exhibiting vicious criminal tendencies is further illustrated in the following figures. Of the 6,576 whose records showed previous convictions, 47 were arrested and charged with criminal homicide during September. Thirty of them had previously been convicted of criminal homicide, rape, robbery, assault, larceny, or auto theft. Approximately one fourth of the individuals whose arrest records were examined during September had previously been convicted on some criminal charge, as indicated by information appearing in the fingerprint files of the Division of Investigation. Undoubtedly, some of the remaining persons for whom no convictions appear in the records of the Division had likewise been previously

convicted of some law violation but such information is not in the files of the Division at Washington.

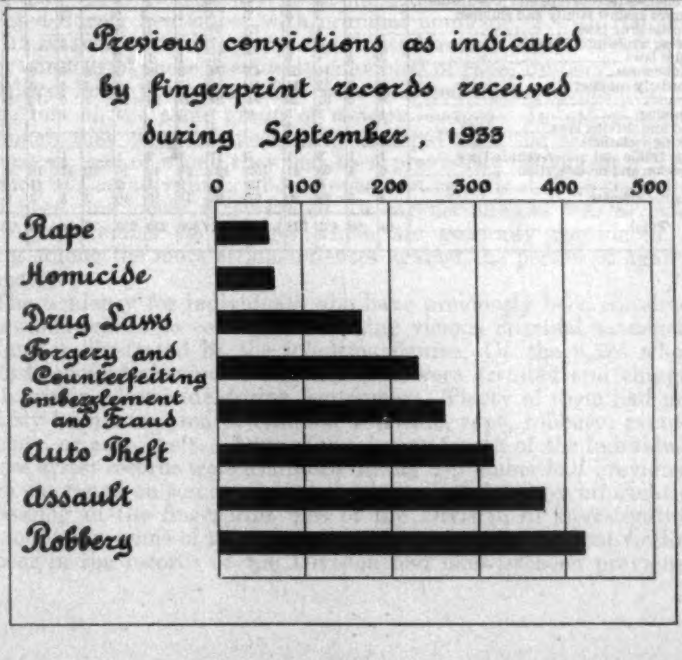
In connection with the tabulation showing previous convictions, it should be noted that the period covered is only 1 month. It is possible that the tabulation of this type of information over a longer period of time will reveal substantial variations from the data tabulated during September.

TABLE 10.—*Previous convictions of persons arrested and fingerprinted, September, 1933*

Offense charged	Offense of which previously convicted														
	Criminal homicide	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Auto theft	Forgery and counterfeiting	Embezzlement and fraud	Stolen property	Weapons	Prostitution and commercialized vice	Sex offenses	Family and children
Criminal homicide	1	1	4	5	9	8	3		1		3			1
Rape		8	4	4	6	18	6	3	2		1	1	1	
Robbery	2	2	56	24	75	72	20	8	9	4	5	1	2	4
Assault	8	3	24	79	40	96	6	8	4	1	14	7	3	8
Burglary—breaking or entering	8	9	50	37	237	146	44	18	10		10	1	4	2
Larceny—theft	7	10	48	42	152	400	43	32	35	5	11	4	3	12
Auto theft			9	12	40	49	47	4	8	3	1	1	2	1
Forgery and counterfeiting	1	2	4	2	12	21	3	20	17	1		1	1	1
Embezzlement and fraud	1		8	5	18	83	13	30	67		2	2	1	4
Stolen property, buying, receiving, possessing			4		6	8	3			3		1		1
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	2	1	12	4	23	17	4	7	6	2	5			
Prostitution and commercialized vice	2					8	1	1				24	2	
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution)			2	3	4	9		2	4		1	3	5	
Offenses against family and children			2	3	2	5	1		2		1		1	8
Narcotic drug laws			4	3	17	24		1	3				2	1
Driving while intoxicated	1	1	5	4	7	7	2	1	2		1			
Liquor laws	3	3	8	8	7	16	1	1	2					2
Drunkenness	7	1	14	27	47	74	3	8	5	3	6	2	4	5
Disorderly conduct	9	3	12	15	41	59	7	5	3	2	5	3	5	1
Vagrancy	6	6	51	29	94	94	27	24	25	1	6	12	8	4
Gambling	1		1	5	6	7	1		3		1	1		
Road and driving laws			1	3		1							1	
Parking violations														
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	1	1	3	1	7	17	3	3	1		1			1
Suspicion and investigation	6	4	66	41	183	193	54	42	36	10	17	10	6	7
Not stated			6	5	12	15	2	3	5			1		
All other offenses	4	5	25	20	57	63	15	10	10	2	3	3	3	4
Total	64	60	421	378	1,072	1,431	309	239	259	37	94	78	57	67

TABLE 10.—*Previous convictions of persons arrested and fingerprinted, September, 1933*—Continued

Offense charged	Offense of which previously convicted												
	Drug laws	Driving while intoxicated	Liquor laws	Drunkenness	Disorderly conduct	Vagrancy	Gambling	Road and driving laws	Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	Suspicion and investigation	Not stated	All other offenses	Total
Criminal homicide	---	---	---	1	1	1	2	---	1	1	---	5	47
Rape	---	---	3	2	3	3	---	---	2	1	---	2	72
Robbery	5	2	12	9	17	15	---	2	1	6	---	11	385
Assault	8	3	24	30	23	17	1	2	4	2	1	20	396
Burglary—breaking or entering	6	4	13	11	24	25	3	1	3	4	---	25	692
Larceny—theft	14	2	28	29	28	42	1	3	5	4	---	32	992
Auto theft	1	2	10	8	4	4	---	1	3	1	---	11	222
Forgery and counterfeiting	---	---	6	3	2	1	---	---	1	---	---	5	113
Embezzlement and fraud	3	1	7	6	2	12	---	1	1	---	---	4	241
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	30
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	---	---	5	7	2	4	1	1	1	---	---	4	107
Prostitution and commercialized vice	2	---	5	2	3	4	---	---	1	---	---	---	52
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution)	---	1	---	3	2	5	---	---	1	---	---	6	51
Offenses against family and children	---	---	1	2	2	4	2	---	---	---	---	3	39
Narcotic drug laws	63	---	1	---	4	7	---	---	---	---	---	2	132
Driving while intoxicated	1	18	8	7	---	1	---	1	1	---	---	2	70
Liquor laws	2	---	24	5	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	4	83
Drunkenness	7	10	21	128	18	32	1	3	5	---	---	7	458
Disorderly conduct	3	3	11	24	49	24	---	1	1	2	---	8	287
Vagrancy	17	4	20	41	19	143	4	3	---	4	1	32	678
Gambling	1	---	3	2	1	4	9	---	---	---	---	4	80
Road and driving laws	---	1	3	2	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	15
Parking violations	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	---	---	3	1	1	---	1	4	6	---	---	4	88
Suspicion and investigation	24	7	55	44	27	71	4	4	6	17	2	41	980
Not stated	1	---	2	---	4	6	2	---	---	---	---	1	63
All other offenses	6	---	16	11	14	30	2	1	1	3	---	29	333
Total	166	58	281	378	280	455	33	31	44	45	4	264	6,876



During the third quarter of 1933, the arrest records of 81,378 individuals were examined Of the total, 51,429 were native whites, 7,267 were foreign-born whites and 20,101 were Negroes. The significance of these numbers is probably best shown by stating the number of each of the three types of persons arrested in proportion to the number of such persons in the general population of the country. Comparing the number in each group with the total number in the country (exclusive of those under 15 years of age), there were 43 percent more native whites arrested during the third quarter of 1933 than foreign-born whites. The Negroes arrested were more than three times as numerous as native whites and almost five times as numerous as foreign-born whites.

In the following instances, the proportion of foreign-born whites exceeded that of native whites and the proportion of Negroes was much larger than that of foreign-born whites: Criminal homicide, assault, weapons (carrying, possessing, etc.), stolen property (buying, receiving, possessing).

For the following major offenses, the number of native whites exceeded the number of foreign-born whites, and the number of Negroes exceeded the number of native whites: Robbery, burglary—breaking or entering, larceny—theft, auto theft.

Only in two instances was the proportion of Negroes less than the proportion of native whites arrested, namely, forgery and counterfeiting, and driving while intoxicated.

At the end of September there were 3,914,228 fingerprint records and 5,042,123 index cards containing names or aliases of individuals with records on file in the Division of Investigation at Washington. Of each 100 fingerprint cards received during the 9-month period January to September, more than 45 were identified with data in the files of the Division. During the same period, 3,118 fugitives from justice were identified through fingerprint records and information as to the whereabouts of these fugitives was immediately transmitted to the law enforcement officers or agencies desiring to apprehend these individuals.

The number of police departments, peace officers, and law enforcement agencies throughout the United States and foreign countries voluntarily contributing fingerprints to the Division at the end of September totaled 6,226.

TABLE 11.—*Arrests, July 1–September 30, 1933*

[Number per 100,000 of population, excluding those under 15 years of age]

Offense charged	Native white	Foreign-born white	Negro
Criminal homicide	1.2	1.7	6.2
Rape	1.2	.9	2.8
Robbery	3.9	1.1	10.1
Assault	4.1	3.3	23.5
Burglary—breaking or entering	7.9	3.0	22.3
Larceny—theft	11.1	6.4	30.2
Auto theft	3.3	.8	4.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	1.4	.8	1.9
Embezzlement and fraud	3.1	2.1	3.8
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	.7	1.1	2.1
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	1.1	1.4	6.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	.9	.4	3.3
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution)	1.1	1.1	2.1
Offenses against family and children	1.2	1.1	1.2
Narcotic drug laws	.8	.4	.9
Driving while intoxicated	1.8	1.0	1.1
Liquor laws	1.7	1.3	4.1
Drunkenness	4.7	3.3	12.6
Disorderly conduct	3.0	3.5	15.9
Vagrancy	6.7	3.1	17.1
Gambling	.4	.9	4.2
Road and driving laws	.3	.2	1.2
Parking violations	(1)	(1)	.1
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	.7	.6	2.2
Suspicion and investigation	10.8	5.6	38.8
Not stated	1.2	.5	2.1
All other offenses	5.7	5.0	15.1
Total	79.9	55.6	260.9

[1] Less than one tenth of 1 per 100,000.